

## ARMY

News and notes of the Service  
in Hawaii and Elsewhere

## NAVY

FORMER ARMY CHAPLAIN WAS  
LEADER OF AMERICAN LEGION

Men in Canadian Regiments  
From Every State in  
the Union

Maj. Donald Marion McRae, son of Lieut.-col. James H. McRae, of the Hawaiian Department, is mentioned with prominence among officers of the 97th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, commonly known as the American Legion, in an article in the New York Times of May 28.

As stated in the Star-Bulletin last Monday, young McRae joined the British forces in January and is now at Aldershot where his battalion is in final training for active duty. At the time the article was written he was a captain and the adjutant of the battalion.

The recruiting station of two battalions of the legion and the point from which the entire organization was directed is Toronto (the Indian meaning of the city's name is meeting place), and here assembled representatives of 45 states and territories of the United States, taking the following oath when they enlisted:

"I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V, and I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty in person, crown, and dignity against all enemies and will observe and obey all the generals and officers set over me."

Furthermore, the soldier of the American legion engaged himself to serve for one year or until the war should end, and for six months after the close of the war should his services be required.

Leading these men is a Unitarian clergyman, Lieut.-col. C. Seymour Bullock of the 237th Battalion and one-time chaplain of the United States army in the Spanish-American war. The badge of the legion is the coat of arms of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

Col. Bullock made his initial speech in a Methodist church in Toronto to a congregation of Canadians and Americans. He recalled the time of the Civil War when 48,000 Canadians went over the border to fight in Northern armies.

The first battalion of the legion was made up in almost a night and designated the 97th. Three more were immediately organized, making enough for a full brigade, and now a fifth is under way with headquarters in England.

According to statistics the enrollment of men from the various states in Maj. McRae's battalion, the 97th, is as follows:

New York, 187; Michigan, 140; Illinois, 60; Massachusetts, 58; Pennsylvania, 51; Ohio, 50; Minnesota, 29; Washington, 27; Wisconsin, 20; Missouri, 18; Indiana, 18; California, 12; Iowa, 15; Alabama, 14; Montana, 12; Rhode Island, 11; Nebraska, 11; Oregon, 11; North Dakota, 10; Connecticut, 10; Virginia, 9; Texas, 9; Vermont, 8; Colorado, 8; Tennessee, 6; Kentucky, 6; Maryland, 6; Idaho, 5; Maine, 5; Louisiana, 4; Kansas, 4; Florida, 4; New Jersey, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Oklahoma, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Arizona, 2; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 2; Georgia, 2; Wyoming, 2; Utah, 2; Arkansas, 1; and West Virginia, 1. This is for the first 875 men to enroll in the battalion.

It is stated that 62 per cent of these men had seen military service in the United States army or the militia of various states or both, and the who had not seen fighting in the Mexican or Philippine wars, were demobilized rather than the rule, the age range is about 30 years, but of course, there are exceptions.

**WORK FOR  
WAR IS RESULT  
OF AUTO THEFT**

"To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or to become due while in confinement under this sentence; and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for one year."

This is the sentence imposed upon two musicians at Fort Kanehameha, 143d Company, Coast Artillery Corps, charged with conduct to the prejudice and good order of military discipline, to wit: Take away and use without permission an automobile belonging to two privates of the Fort Kanehameha hospital corps. The trial was held March 31, but the findings have just been made public. Trial was by court-martial.

Both men, James A. Luttrell and Karl H. Matthews, pleaded not guilty to the specification and charge, but were found guilty by the court on both. Action is as follows:

The sentences are approved and will be duly executed, but the execution of that portion thereof imposing dishonorable discharge is suspended until the soldiers' release from confinement, unless sooner ordered by competent authority. The Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, California, is des-

SON OF LOCAL ARMY  
OFFICER IS NOW WITH  
CANADIAN FIGHTERS



Maj. Donald Marion McRae, son of Lieut.-col. James H. McRae, Hawaiian Department, U. S. A.

They know that trench warfare will not be easy, and most of them have undoubtedly enlisted at financial sacrifice. The pay of the enlisted man is \$32 a month, and in addition to this amount the Canadian government sends \$20 a month to the soldier's family whether in Canada or the United States.

Questions of citizenship have arisen with the enlistment of these Americans. The American consul at Vancouver, who is said to be opposed to the legion, has told Americans in that part of Canada that their enlistment in the British Columbia battalion of the American will cancel their citizenship.

But at Winnipeg the American consul takes the opposite view. There came up a case recently in the city of Detroit that is of vital interest to the legion. A citizen of Michigan who went to the war in a Canadian battalion was wounded and sent back.

Upon his return to his home in Detroit a group of Germans demanded that he be deported on the ground that he was an alien physically unfit to support himself.

Ignated as the place of confinement. The prisoners will be held at Fort Kanehameha until further orders.

**SWISS SOLDIERS TOTE  
HEAVIEST ARMY PACK**

Swiss soldiers are said to carry the heaviest pack of any national army—one weighing 70 pounds. Swiss boys begin preparing for the army at seven years and continue until 15 years of age. At the age of 20 years they enlist in the army.

These were some of the points brought out by Capt. Remy Faesch of the 22nd Infantry of the Swiss army, speaking recently before the Main Line Chapter of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness.

Capt. Faesch in explaining the Swiss military system asserted that Switzerland, with a population of about 3,800,000, has an army of 500,000.

**SET OPENING NIGHT  
SHORTLY AT SHAFTER**

With the work of putting on galvanized iron sheeting nearing completion, the new Fort Shafter theater is about ready to announce the date of its opening night. The end walls will be up next week, and the stage will be fixed in place at that time. The remodeling work that has been done on the building will allow for about 100 more seats, and the stage will be much larger than before.

Two four-round bouts have been arranged for, together with several vaudeville and amateur acts as soon as the building is ready for shows. Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler is in charge of the work.

National Guard Pointers  
from the War Department

(First of a series of timely pointers for the National Guard of Hawaii.)  
Through special arrangement with the National Guard, the Star-Bulletin begins today printing in regular form bulletins containing advice from the militia division of the War Department to guardsmen. The following article on field cooking is the first of these features which will be printed hereafter on the regular army page each Saturday.

**FIELD COOKING.**  
In past years many National Guard organizations have not made any provisions for enlisted cooks, but have depended upon such arrangements as they could make by means of hired cooks or caterers to supply them with food during their camps.

Now that their camp and field service is more nearly approaching that of the Regular Army, it is plain that National Guard organizations should have, as a part of their regular personnel, properly instructed enlisted cooks.

Field service in campaign demands great physical endurance, perfect health, and vigorous physical condition. Diet is the one most important consideration in the maintenance of perfect health in the field, and nowhere else is its necessity felt more keenly. Troops sustained on an improperly prepared ration are not capable of fulfilling their mission—they are assailed by abnormal sickness and loss of stamina, and their ultimate breakdown and uselessness as fighting and maneuvering units can only be a question of time.

While the matters of selection, purchase, preservation and distribution of the components of the ration are largely in the hands of staff officers, the company commanders have absolute control of the preparation and consumption of the ration. Company commanders need a practical knowledge of the principal foods and their preparation. They must know how to make up bills of fare, giving a variety of wholesome food in ample quantity, and without waste; they must pay

close attention to mess administration, and must not leave these matters wholly to mess sergeants.

The Manual for Army Cooks, of which there should be two copies in every company, will prove of great assistance.

The company kitchen in field or garrison is most important. It, with its personnel and surroundings, must be absolutely sanitary.

A company commander must be able to select a good cook. The cook must know his work thoroughly. He and his assistants must be clean. Only the best men should be his permanent assistants. Men should not be punished by giving them extra cook's police. This duty should be by roster.

The National Guard needs as cooks men who are able to prepare the U. S. Army ration properly. If National Guard companies have such men they should assign them to such duty. If they have not good material for efficient cooks they should try to enlist qualified men. No effort should be spared to secure proficient, cleanly cooks for all companies. It is suggested that at company smokers and on social occasions when visitors are received and entertained, the cooks should prepare food selected from the articles listed on the Ration Table, using in the preparation the regulation equipment.

In the infantry especially whenever practicable on practice marches, the noon meal should be cooked by squads. As soon as a halt is made, the squad leader should detail one man to procure water and fill the canteens of the squad; two men to gather wood; one man to dig a shallow pit for the fire (using trenching tools); two men to prepare rations; one man to build a fire, and one man to cook. The man on the water detail should refill canteens while the meal is being prepared. A 10-inch frying pan might well be carried in each squad for squad cooking.

**DEFENSE LEAGUE  
WRITES PINKHAM  
OF ITS PURPOSE**

Governor Pinkham has recently received a call from the American Defense League to accept a position as honorary vice-president of that organization, which is founded with several ideals of preparedness in mind, including plans for a campaign to instruct foreigners in American citizenship, raise funds for the purchase of aeroplanes for the National Guard, and provide a permanent league that can be at the service of the government in time of national crisis.

In a letter to the governor, the Defense League, which is organized in New York and which intends to spread to various states and territories, has this to say of its purposes:

"To the end that immediate practical steps may be taken to provide for American defense, some of the most prominent men in the nation are now organizing the American Defense League with headquarters in New York City.

"Those who have closely followed the proceedings of Congress realize the lamentable condition of our unpreparedness and the full seriousness of the international situation confronting us. We have recently more than once faced a grave international crisis, and there is no present assurance that America is freed from the threat of events to come.

"An active, systematic, educational campaign among foreign-born residents, beginning with immigrants as they land, to teach in his own language and English, will be undertaken to instruct them in the advantages and high purposes of American citizenship. No more valuable work can be attempted than this teaching of American standards, and this coordination of American citizenship ideals.

"The naval and military appropriations of Congress have met only in part what are known to be imperative necessities. It is an object of this League to raise funds for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to the various regiments of the National Guard in all states, and to aid in every possible way in bringing the equipment of the National Guard up to the highest degree of efficiency.

"These are the two pressing steps first to be undertaken. The league has the further object of providing a permanent organization with funds and effectiveness that can at once be placed at the disposal of the federal government in any time of national crisis. The league is absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian, and has no connection whatever with any individual or group of munitions manufacturers. It is purely a patriotic American league, permanently organized for defense and not for offense."

The governor is studying over the question, but has not yet accepted the position of honorary vice-president of the organization.

COELHO RECALLS  
HOW GUARDSMEN  
HANDLED STRIKE

W. J. Coelho, former member of the legislature and present employee in the land office, says the tendency of a few men in Hawaii to scoff at the value of the National Guard in case of war should be put down hard.

"Some people are trying to say that Hawaii's guard isn't bold enough," says Coelho. "I only ask them to look up the history of 1905 when there was a big plantation strike at Lahaina."

"The guard company at Waiuku, a struggling band of men at that time without even cartridges to fit the guns with which they were equipped, came to the rescue and held off 1500 strikers from doing damage until Brig. Gen. Samuel Johnson—then Capt. Johnson—came from Honolulu with reinforcements and restored order.

"If that struggling bunch in 1905 could do a deed of that sort without hesitating, then what about the present guard with its splendid equipment and its greater knowledge of military things through much training?"

"Every man who scoffs at them," concludes Coelho, "be he Hawaiian or haole, ought to lose his citizenship and be banished from the territory."

WILL ADD TO LIGHT  
LINE AT FORT RUGER

Advertisements at the headquarters of the quartermaster's department state that bids will be received until 11 o'clock on the morning of June 25 for the erection of an additional electric light line at Fort Ruger, Diamond Head. The work will include the erection of 18 poles, nine street lights, transformer, conduits, cables and so forth. The bids must be submitted in triplicate.

Four prominent members of the Hungarian Czech Party have been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death.

## COFFEE FOR THE ARMY.

Uncle Sam wants 30,000 pounds of coffee for his boys on Oahu to drink next year. That's all—30,000 pounds.  
It is to be coffee of the best grade, and Uncle Sam is advertising for it now through the quartermaster's department. Advertisements state that the bids must be in quadruplicate, and that they will be received up to 8:30 o'clock on the morning of July 8, at which time they will be opened. The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the government for supplying the commodity to the army during the period.

PORT OFFICIALS  
ADVISED AS TO  
ARMED VESSELS

General Letter Sent Out By  
Washington Tells How  
to Send Reports

Under the general instructions that are sent out to all collectors of customs at various ports of the United States are wartime advice for collection in dealing with belligerent armed vessels. Such a report has been received by Collector Malcolm A. Franklin, and follows herewith:

"In accordance with a request of the Secretary of State, you are instructed to make a report to the Department in regard to each belligerent armed vessel that arrives at your respective ports and to withhold clearance pending further instructions.

"Such reports should cover, as directed by the Secretary of State, the following points:

"1. The caliber of the guns.

"2. Whether they are mounted, and on what part of the vessel they are mounted.

"3. Their arc of fire.

"4. The amount of ammunition on board.

"5. The use to which the guns have been put during the voyage, particularly whether they have been used to fire on submarines before the latter gave warning.

"6. Facts regarding the gun crew, whether they are naval gunners.

"7. Whether any of the officers are naval officers.

"8. What, if any, instructions the officers, or the gun crew, or the owners may have received from the government of the vessel's nationality in regard to the use of the guns.

"9. What penalties are attached to the disregarding of such instructions.

"10. What use is intended to be made of the armament.

"11. The general character of fuel, supplies, cargo and passengers carried by the vessel.

"12. Any other facts which may appear to the collector important or useful in assisting the Department of State in determining the question whether the guns on board have been or may be used for offensive purposes at sea.

"B. R. NEWTON,  
Assistant Secretary."

GARDEN ISLAND  
WARMLY PRAISES  
FILIPINO GUARD

Lieut.-col. L. D. Timmons, 4th Infantry, National Guard, and editor of the Garden Island, praises the Filipino members of the guard in an editorial regarding recent homicides on Kauai.

The last issue of his paper says editorially:

"Sheriff Rice states to the Garden Island that no member of the National Guard was directly or indirectly involved in the Filipino homicides which jarred this community a few days ago. He states further that, on the other hand, Filipino members of the guard were the first to step forward and volunteer assistance to the police department in bringing the accused men within reach of the law, and that their services in working up evidence has been most valuable.

"These statements are interesting, for they bear out information obtained by this paper some time ago to the effect that the National Guard had done much to bring out the better points of Filipino character. Joining the guard seems to have definitely aligned the Filipinos on the plantations on the side of law and order, and when once in the companies they not only behave themselves but encourage others to do so.

"We do not know what observations, if any, have been made on the other islands along this line, nor have we any positive assurance that the good influence of the guard on the habits of the Filipino will continue; but certainly an excellent start seems to have been made."

## MEXICO.

I.  
We boys of the dear old U. S. A. Are watchfully waiting every day To hear the word that we must go And defend our flag in Mexico.

II.  
We will eagerly lay down our lives To protect our mothers, sweethearts and wives; But first of all, come, let us brag, It's an honor to us to fight for our flag.

III.  
If we should fight, and fight we must, Every living foe must bite the dust, Or humble to the flag that waves Over the home of the free and the land of the brave.  
By RUDIETHE EUVAUGHN MARSHALL, Company H, 25th Infantry.

Operating income of the Bell Telephone System for the four months ending April 30 last was \$2,859,039, an increase of \$3,176,774 over the same period in 1915.

NATION WITHOUT AIR SQUADRON  
IS LIKE BLIND MAN IN BATTLE

So Says Admiral Robert E. Peary, Advocate of Huge Aviation Corps

Declaring that an aerial coast defense system for the United States is as vitally necessary for the nation's protection as is a great fleet of battleships or an immense army, Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, argues in a recent letter to the Philadelphia Ledger for an immediate start to increase America's aviation strength.

"The aeroplane has completely changed modern warfare," says the admiral. "Surprise attacks are no longer possible. And if one of the contestants can secure command of the air and deprive the other of it, conditions immediately become those of a fight between a blind man and one in possession of his sight."

"Our geographical position is a great asset. An attack upon us must come by sea. Our coast line as a base gives us an inestimable advantage in aerial warfare, and will enable us to send out such a cloud of aeroplanes as will completely overwhelm and destroy any number of aeroplanes that can be transported on the decks of a hostile fleet, thus leaving us in the possession of our eyes and the enemy blinded."

"A vital thing for this country is an aerial coast defense system, over and beyond the aeronautical equipment of the army and navy, and one that shall not be dependent upon or subordinate to either the navy or the army. The first essential in an aerial defense of our coasts is to have on hand immediately such a number of machines as will with certainty destroy the maximum number that can be brought here at one time by a hostile fleet and its transports.

It is, of course, impossible to fix on this number with precision, but with the present equipment in ships and aircraft possessed by several foreign countries, I can imagine an alert and resourceful commander bringing 500. It may be safe to figure on 1000. If these numbers seem large it must be remembered that the present war has thrown all previous ideas as to quantities and numbers to the winds. With the aircraft of an attacking force eliminated, his means of reconnaissance, observation and information will be gone, and our own aircraft, with only the enemy's antiaircraft guns to look out for, can do much more effective bomb work on his fleet. If the fleet escapes this attack and attempts the landing of men and supplies and ammunition by boats, then this gives another opportunity for attacking the enemy at a most critical period in his operations. We should have at the very minimum not less than 2000 aeroplanes ready for duty on the Atlantic coast and an equal number on the Pacific. Five thousand on each coast would be much better.

"What we want immediately is several hundred young men who know how to drive an aeroplane. Then we shall in a measure be prepared for an emergency. Those of special aptitude and intelligence can later be selected and trained still further for our permanent military aeronautical personnel."

"We can get aeroplanes in an emergency more rapidly than we can get men to drive them. One thousand dare-devil young fellows who know just enough to handle their machines perfectly are worth more to us now than 500 highly trained young officers, though, of course, we shall need these as well. The former class can be obtained in large numbers and trained in a few weeks. The other kind would require a year or more of training and would be difficult to find."

"The size of our population and the quality of our youth from the mingling of many strains give us more and better material in the essentials of physique and temperament to draw on for quick, intelligent, daring aviators than any nation in the world, unless it be France."

"Little Bulgaria, with an area somewhat greater than Maine, and a population less than Massachusetts, has over 300 aeroplanes. The personnel of the British air service numbers more officers and men than we have in our entire navy. Germany has not fewer than 9000 aeroplanes, and all these countries are constantly adding with feverish haste to their equipment in this department. More machines have been lost in a month by France and Germany than we have in both our services. The ministries of these nations, which have thousands of aeroplanes, are constantly apologizing to the people of their countries for not being able to increase their air fleets fast enough to defend their country and protect the lives of their people."

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CONSTRUCT JAPANESE  
SUBMARINES IN FRANCE

Commander R. Hodzumi of the Japanese navy has been in France recently, according to the Japan Advertiser, superintending the construction of two submarines. One of these will be sold to the French government, the other will be sent to Yokosuka naval station.

Hodzumi, who is a son of Baron Hodzumi of the Imperial University, spent several months in France at the work. He declares that the two boats can stay under water longer than boats of any other nation.

Hungarian independence parties have adopted a platform favoring complete independence for Poland.



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